DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 267 558 EC 182 078

AUTHOR Dunst, Carl; Trivette, Carol
TITLE A Guide to Measures of Social Support and Family Behaviors. Monograph Number 1.
INSTITUTION North Carolina Univ., Chapel Hill. Technical Assistance Development System.
SPONS AGENCY Special Education Programs (ED/OSERS), Washington, DC.
PUB DATE Sep 85
CONTRACT 300-82-0369
NOTE 38p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Coping; *Disabilities; *Evaluation Methods; *Family (Sociological Unit); Family Relationship; *Measurement Techniques; *Social Support Groups; Stress Variables

ABSTRACT

Following a brief explanation of the study of social support in families, the paper presents a selective list of measures of social support as well as a number of different outcome measures that support has been found to mediate. Key terms, (social networks, social support, well-being and stress, coping) are defined and research is cited to substantiate the contention that support mediates different outcomes. A matrix is then presented of approximately 100 measures of social support and other parent/family behavior characteristics. The matrix illustrates which scales measure which outcome variables. Another matrix presents reliability and validity information for selected scales. The final section provides 204 citations for the measurement scales and reports cited in the matrices and research referred to in the narrative. (CL)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

A GUIDE TO MEASURES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND FAMILY BEHAVIORS

by
Carl Dunst
and Carol Trivette

Managing Editor: Daniel Assael

EC182678

TADS

The authors:

Carl Dunst is director of an HCEEP demonstration project at Morganton, North Carolina. He is presently researching the influences of social support on families of handicapped and at-risk children. Other interests include the study of factors that contribute to the development of handicapped youngsters and their families.

Carol Trivette is a research associate at the Child Development Lab, at the Family and Infant Preschool Program in Morganton, North Carolina. Her research interests include social support for families of handicapped children and program evaluation of model demonstration projects.

Managing Editor: Daniel Assael
Editorial Assistant: Marcia Decker
Production: Pamela Sobek
Printing: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

This monograph (number 1) *A Guide to Measures of Social Support and Family Behaviors*, was produced by the Technical Assistance Development System (TADS), a program of the Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. TADS is located at 500 NCNB Plaza, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514 (tel. 919-962-2001).

This book was prepared pursuant to contract number 300–82–0369 from the Office of Special Education Programs, U.S. Department of Education. Contractees undertaking such projects under government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their judgment in professional and technical matters. Points of view or opinions, therefore, do not necessarily represent the Department of Education's position or policy. The contents of this book are presented for information purposes only; no endorsement is made.

Helene Corradino, Project officer to TADS, Office of Special Education Programs U.S. Department of Education

Pascal L. Trohanis, TADS Director and Principal Investigator

September 1985

A GUIDE TO MEASURES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND FAMILY BEHAVIOR

The impact of social support on intrapersonal stress, emotional and physical well-being, coping, and other behavior characteristics of parents and families is becoming an area of intense empirical investigation. Social network theory (Caplan, 1974, 1976; Cochran & Brassard, 1979; Mitchell & Trickett, 1980) and ecological psychology (Bronfenbrenner, 1974, 1977, 1979; Hobbs, 1966, 1975; Holahan, 1977) have spurred this interest.

According to social network theories, social support mediates the characteristics of a host of behaviors. According to ecological psychology, events in different social units and settings do not occur in isolation but rather affect one another directly and indirectly. Together, both conceptual frameworks (ecological psychology and social network theory) suggest that social support provided by members of different ecological and social units can proactively affect an individual's behavior, attitudes, values, and expectations.

The study of the relationship between social support and variables it mediates requires that we be able to measure adequately different aspects and dimensions of support (independent or predictor variables) and the outcomes they affect (dependent variables). Likewise, the use of social support as an intervention requires that we use reliable and valid measures of support in order to identify where help and assistance is lacking and needed. This paper presents a selective list of measures of social support and a number of different outcome measures that support has been found to mediate. Some reliability and validity data are also presented.

This monograph is divided into the following four sections:

- definitions of key terms (social networks, social support, well-being, stress, and coping) and a brief review of evidence to substantiate the contention that support mediates different outcomes

- matrix of measurement instruments and the dimensions of support or behavior outcomes they assess

- matrix which presents reliability and validity information for selected scales
- references for the measurement instruments and research literature cited in the text and in the matrices

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Social Networks

Social networks have long been viewed as powerful mediators of social support (Mitchell & Trickett, 1980). Mitchell (1969) defined a social network as a "specific set of linkages among a defined set of persons" (p. 12). Bott (1971) defined social networks as "all or some of the social units (individuals or groups) with whom an individual is in contact" (p. 320).

Characteristics of social networks. Social networks have certain properties that make possible the quantification of links and bonds between persons and groups; thus, they are amenable to empirical investigation. The structural characteristics of social networks include:

- size of the network (number of individuals with whom a target person has direct contact)
- network density (extent to which members of a network contact a target person and each other)
- degree of connectedness (the number of network members who know and interact with one another)

Social networks can also be described in terms of the nature of links among network members. These features include:

- intensity (strength of ties between network members)
- durability (degree of stability of network relationships)
- multidimensionality (total number of different functions performed by network members)
- directedness and reciprocity (extent to which assistance and help is both given and received)
- relationship density (extent to which different network members serve different support roles)
- dispersion (ease with which a target person makes contact with his or her network members)

- frequency of contacts (occurrence of contacts between network members and the target person)

- degree of helpfulness (satisfaction with support)

Social networks can also be described in terms of the physical (and psychological) distance between members of different social networks and ecological and social units.

Social Support

Social support is broadly defined as the emotional, psychological, physical, informational, instrumental, or material assistance that is provided to others to either maintain well-being or promote adaptations to different life events.

"Social support is generally considered to have a number of dimensions, including instrumental assistance, information provision, and emotional empathy and understanding" (Crnic, Greenberg, Ragozin, Robinson, & Basham, 1983a, p. 209). More specifically, social networks serve the functions of providing assistance, advice, help, services, and guidance (Brim, 1974; Caplan, 1974; Tolsdorf, 1976; Walker, MacBride, & Vachon, 1977; Weiss, 1974). There is nearly unanimous agreement among social network theorists that social support networks function to nurture and sustain links among persons that are supportive of one another on a day-to-day basis and in times of need and crisis.

Mitchell and Trickett (1980) summarized the bulk of material on the functions of social support by stating that social networks provide "emotional support; task-oriented assistance; communication of expectations, evaluation, and a shared world view; and access to new and diverse information and social contacts. Although these categories are tentative, they suggest ways in which one might begin to assess the viability of one's network" (p. 30).

Well-Being and Stress

Well-being, stress, depression, strains, and mood changes are terms that are often used interchangeably to reflect responses to different life events. The terms well-being and stress are used here generically to characterize these responses. Well-being and stress are defined as physical and affective states manifested in response to actual or perceived life events.

The ways social support buffers the effects of stressful events and life crises have been well documented (Dean & Lin, 1977). Social support has been found to both enhance well-being and decrease stress as individuals deal with day-to-day life events and demands, including inter- and intra-personal crises (Janis, 1975), job loss (Gore, 1978), loss of a family member (Lindemann, 1944), the birth of a child (LeMasters, 1957; Litwak,

1960), and work-related problems (Cochran & Bronfenbrenner, 1978). For example, the birth of a first child has been found to be a crisis situation for some individuals (LeMasters, 1957), yet the simple reintegration of extended family members into the nuclear family unit has been found to buffer stress and enhance the well-being of the new parents (Litwak, 1960). The significance of social support was summarized by LaRocco, House, and French (1980) who stated that the "deleterious effects of psychosocial stress on health may be lessened or even eliminated in the presence of social support, while remaining strong for individuals having little or no support" (p. 202).

A series of studies of families of mentally retarded, physically impaired, and developmentally at-risk children conducted at the Child Development Laboratory at Western Carolina Center, Morganton, North Carolina, found that different aspects of support (satisfaction, network size, role sharing, etc.) have positive effects on the intrapersonal functioning of the parents. Parents with supportive social networks report enhanced well-being, less stress, and fewer demands on time as they care for their developmentally delayed child. These findings, replicated across five studies, provide convincing evidence that even the deleterious effects of the birth and rearing of a handicapped youngster can be lessened by using support to the family as a form of early intervention (Causby, 1984; Dunst, 1982; Dunst, McWilliam, Trivette, & Galant, in preparation; Dunst & Trivette, 1984; Dunst, Trivette, & Cross, in press-a, in press-b, in press-c; Trivette, 1982).

Life Experience. Life changes, recent life experiences, and life events are terms that are closely related to the concept of stress. Taken together, these terms refer to events that are likely to lead to disruptions in links among network members, and which have the probability of having negative impacts (Holmes & Rahe, 1967; McCubbin, Patterson, & Wilson, 1981a; Rahe, 1978; Rahe, McKean, & Arthur, 1967). Scales that measure life changes include items that tap such things as changes in work status, disruptions in the family unit, death and divorce, marital discord, etc. In contrast to measures of well-being that assess primarily the proactive contributions of assistance, measures of life changes focus on the effects of less favorable and desirable events and occurrences. For purposes of classification, scales that measure life changes are considered to be a special subset of stress measures.

Coping

The terms coping, psychological adaptation, and personal adjustment are all used to characterize attempts to manage different life events and personal responses to them. Following McCubbin, McCubbin, Nevin, and Cauble (1979), coping is defined as the personal or collective (with other individuals, group, programs, etc.) efforts to manage the adverse effects associated with different life events.

There is now a considerable body of evidence to indicate that social support facilitates the ability to cope with day-to-day crises and different life events (Cohen & Sokolovsky, 1978; Froland, Brodsky, Olson, &

Stewart, 1979; Meyers, Lindenthal & Pepper, 1975). For example, Hirsch (1979b) found that persons with social networks that performed multiple roles and served different functions were able to cope and adapt to different crises by seeking out the most appropriate source of information and help to deal with different problems. This suggests that availability of multiple sources of assistance may be crucial in enhancing coping abilities. In fact, Leutz (1976) found that a program designed to increase awareness of different community services was successful in increasing the use of these services in response to different life crises.

Other Family-Level Outcomes

The role that social support plays in mediating other behavior characteristics of different family members has been demonstrated in a number of studies. Crnic et al. (1983a) found that support available to mothers of very young infants was significantly related to the mothers' general life satisfaction and satisfaction with parenting. Mothers with greater social support and less stress reported more pleasure in rearing their child, their parenting roles, and life in general.

Data collected at the Child Development Laboratory (Dunst, 1982; Dunst & Trivette, 1984; Dunst, Trivette, & Cross, in press-b, in press-c; Trivette, 1982) indicate, for example, that support available to families of young handicapped and mentally retarded children is related to family integration (cohesiveness) and perceptions parents have of the impact of their child's handicapping condition. Parents who rated their social support networks as being more helpful in terms of the care of their handicapped child reported that their families functioned better as integrated social units, and that their child's handicapping condition did not seem to have a negative impact on their families. In a study by Dunst and Trivette (in preparation), support available to parents was found to be significantly related to long-term expectations for their handicapped children. Parents who reported having larger degrees of support also reported that they expected their children to eventually achieve and attain higher levels of social and intellectual competence. Together, these studies demonstrate that social support can have an indirect impact on the attitudes of parents, the integrity of the family, and expectations parents have for their children.

Impact of Social Support in Other Areas

Perhaps one of the most intriguing hypotheses derived from ecological and social support theories is that the nature of social support available to families of young children mediates the styles of interaction parents use with their children. Evidence from several studies provides support for this contention (Causby, 1984; Crnic et al., 1983a; Crockenberg, 1981; Embry, 1980; Giovanoni & Billingsley, 1970; Hetherington, Cox, & Cox, 1976, 1978; Philliber & Graham, 1981; Weintraub & Wolf, 1983). Causby (1984) found that parents with limited social support available to them tended to control and direct their children's behavior during play. In contrast, parents with larger degrees of social support tended to use interaction techniques that allowed children more autonomy.

According to ecological theory, a child's development is influenced directly and indirectly by a host of factors emanating from ecological units (Cochran & Brassard, 1979; Bronfenbrenner, 1977, 1979). That is, social support is seen as a mediating variable in affecting child behavior and development. Crockenberg (1981) recently reported evidence to support this contention. She found that the type of attachment behavior manifested by infants was significantly related to the nature of the social support available to the children's mothers (see also Crnic et al., 1983a; Dunst, Trivette, & Cross, in press-a).

Together, the data concerning the moderating and mediating effects of social support on parents, family, and child functioning illustrate how support can affect different behavior outcomes and strongly suggest that support can be viewed as an intervention that can proactively influence intra- and interpersonal behavior.

MEASUREMENT SCALE MATRIX

The following table provides a list of measures of social support and measures of other parental and family behavior characteristics. The left-hand column of the table lists the various measurement instruments. The next two columns to the right list each scale's source and the reference (by number in the reference section) of the measurement scales and other relevant papers that describe the use of the scales for different purposes (research, clinical assessment, intervention, etc.). These secondary materials are by no means exhaustive.

The columns to the right indicate areas to which the scales pertain. (A checkmark appears in the appropriate box.) The first three of these columns cite types of social support: intrafamily support, kinship support, and extrafamily support. Intrafamily support includes support provided by nuclear family members (spouse, children) and relatives. Kinship support includes support provided by friends, neighbors, and other personal acquaintances. Extrafamily support is provided by social groups (church, social clubs, etc.), professionals (physicians, psychologists, teachers, etc.), and professional agencies (health departments, schools, hospitals, early intervention programs, etc.). The next two columns cite measures of well-being: physical well-being and emotional well-being. The next columns note whether or not the scales assess coping abilities, family integrity, parent attitudes (including life satisfaction and satisfaction with parenting), and the parents' expectations for their children. The last column indicates if each scale appears in Table 2, which cites validity and reliability data.

References for the measurement scales are provided in the reference section.

Table 1

Measures of Social Support and Family Behavior

Scales	Source	References (see page 9)	Social Support			Well-Being		Coping	Family Integrity	Parent Attitudes	Child Expectations	Reliability and Validity data available on Table 2
			Intrafamily	Kinship	Extrafamily	Physical	Emotional					
"Ask About Your Child" Questionnaire	Meyers, Mink & Nihira	132								X	X	
Adolescent-Family Inventory of Life Events and Changes	McCubbin, Patterson, & Wilson	124	X	X	X		X	X	X			X
Affect Balance Scale	Bradburn	10, 39					X					
Affect Intensity Measure	Larsen	39, 107								X		X
Affectometer	Kammann & Flett	39, 102								X		X
Beck Depression Inventory	Beck	8, 29				X	X					
Behavior Stress Index	Carveth & Gottlieb	23, 86					X					
Bipolar Traits Inventory	Schaefer & Edgerton	175								X	X	
Carolina Parent Support Scale	Bristol	14	X	X	X							
Child Expectation Scale	Dunst	42									X	
Community Interaction Checklist	Wahler	195, 196, 197, 198	X	X	X							
Coping-Help Inventory for Parents	McCubbin, McCubbin, Nevin & Cauble	121, 122						X				X
Daily Interaction Rating Form	Hirsch	80, 81	X	X	X							X
Definition Scale	Bristol	13								X		
Delighted-Terrible Scale	Andrews & Withey	4					X					
Differential Personality Questionnaire (Well-Being Subscale)	Tellegen	39, 191					X					
Dual-Employed Coping Scales	Skinner & McCubbin	182						X				
Family APGAR	Smilkstein	38, 183, 184	X					X				X
Family Adaptation and Cohesion Evaluation Scales	Olson	151, 152, 153, 154, 171	X					X	X			X
Family Coping Inventory	McCubbin, Bass, Wilson & Dahl	119						X				X
Family Crisis Oriented Personal Scales	McCubbin, Olson & Larsen	123	X	X	X		X					
Family Educational Atmosphere Survey Instrument	Fotheringham	61, 62, 64	X					X		X	X	
Family Environment Scale	Moos	141, 144, 162	X				X	X	X			X
Family Functioning Index	Pless & Satterwhite	160, 161	X									
Family Functioning Scale	Fotheringham	63, 65	X					X				
Family Interview Scale	Bronfenbrenner	17, 19	X	X	X							
Family Inventory of Life Events and Changes	McCubbin, Patterson & Wilson	125	X	X	X		X	X	X			X
Family Inventory of Resources for Management	McCubbin, Comeau & Harkins	120	X			X	X					X
Family Relationships Index	Holahan & Moos	92	X									X
Family Resource Scale	Leet & Dunst	109	X	X	X		X					
Family Responsibility Inventory	Schaefer & Edgerton	180	X									
Family Stress Index	Miller	134				X	X					
Family Support Scale	Dunst, Jenkins & Trivette	43	X	X	X							X

Family System Rating Scales	Lewis, Beavers, Gossett & Austin-Phillips	112	X	X								X
General Psychological Well-Being Schedule	Dupuy	39, 53				X	X					
Group Environment Scale	Moos	140, 142		X	X		X	X				
Gurin Scale	Gurin, Veroff & Feld	39, 77					X			X		
Happiness Measures	Fordyce	39, 60								X		X
Health Status Scale	Kisch, Kovner, Harris & Kline	104				X						
Home Quality Rating Scale	Meyers, Mink & Nihira	133, 146	X	X								
How-I-Feel Questionnaire	Spielberger, Montouri, Lushene	185					X					
Impact on Family Scale	Stein & Riessman	186, 187	X	X			X	X				X
Index of General Affect	Campbell, Converse & Rodgers	20								X		
Index of Psychiatric Symptoms	Gurin	76				X	X					
Instrumental-Expressive Support Scale	Lin, Dean & Ensel	113			X							X
Interpersonal Support Evaluation List	Cohen & Hoberman	30	X	X	X							
Interview Schedule for Social Interaction	Crnic, Greenberg, Ragozin, Robinson & Basham	32	X	X	X							X
Inventory of Parent's Experiences	Crnic, Ragozin, Greenberg & Robinson	34	X	X	X							
Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors	Barrera & Ainlay	6, 7, 172, 188, 190	X	X	X							X
Langer Mental Health Scale	Langer	105, 126				X	X					
Life Experience Survey	Sarason, Johnson & Siegel	173	X	X	X							
Life Satisfaction Scale	Dunst & Vance	51					X	X				
Marital Adjustment Scale	Locke & Wallace	117	X									X
Marital Coping Resources Questionnaire	Monroe	137, 138	X									X
Maternal Attitude Scale	Cohler, Weiss, & Grunebaum	31									X	
Maternal Developmental Expectations/ Childrearing Attitudes	Field	58, 59, 69								X		
Maternal Social Support Index	Pascoe, Loda, Jeffries & Earp	155	X	X	X							
Mood Survey	Underwood & Froming	194					X					
Parent Needs Inventory	Fewell, Meyer & Schell	56	X					X				
Parent Role Scale	Gallagher, Cross, Scharfman	36, 70, 71 179, 193	X									X
Parent Role Scale: Revised	Fewell, Meyer, Vadasy & Greenberg	57	X									
Parent as Educator Interview	Schaefer & Edgerton	176, 178								X	X	X
Parental Expectation Scale	Schaefer & Edgerton	174								X	X	
Parenting Stress Index	Abidin	1					X					
Perceived Social Support	Procidano & Heller	163	X		X							X
Perceived Stress Index	Jacobs & Munz	100					X					
Pregnancy Support Scale	Dunst & Vance	52	X	X	X							
Profile of Mood States	McNair, Lorr & Droppleman	129					X					
Psychological Well-Being Index	Bradburn & Caplovitz	11, 66					X					
Psychosocial Kinship Network Inventory	Pattison	116, 156, 157, 158	X	X	X							
Quality of Life Scale	Reich	169, 170					X					
Questionnaire on Family Support Systems	Fewell, Belmonte & Ahlersmeyer	55	X	X	X		X	X				

Questionnaire on Resources and Stress	Holroyd	41, 96, 97, 98, 99	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Questionnaire on Resources and Stress for Siblings	Greenberg, Vadasy & Meyer	75	X	X			X			X	X	
Questionnaire on Resources and Stress: Revised	Greenberg	74	X	X			X			X	X	
Questionnaire on Resources and Stress: Short-Form	Friedrich, Greenberg & Crnic	67	X	X			X		X	X	X	X
Recent Life Changes Questionnaire	Rahe	166	X	X	X							
Resource Index	Murrell & Norris	145	X	X	X	X						
Satisfaction with Parenting Scale	Ragozin, Basham, Crnic, Greenberg & Robinson	164, 165								X	X	
Satisfaction with Life Scale	Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin	39, 40					X					
Satisfaction with Social Network Scale	Stokes	188, 189	X	X	X							
Schedule of Recent Experiences	Holmes & Rahe	95	X	X	X							
Self Rating Depression Scale	Zung	204				X	X					
Social Assets Inventory	Schaefer & Edgerton	177								X	X	
Social Network List	Hirsch	82, 85, 162	X	X	X							
Social Network Rating Scale	Hirsch	83	X	X	X							
Social Network Scale	Kaplan	103, 118, 135	X	X								
Social Readjustment Rating Scale	Holmes & Rahe	94	X	X	X							
Social Relationship Scale	McFarlane	127, 128	X	X		X						X
Social Resource Measures	Zautra, Beier & Cappel	203	X	X	X							
Social Support Measure	Crnic, Greenberg, Ragozin, Robinson & Basham	33	X	X	X							
Social Support Rating Scales	Carveth & Gottlieb	24	X	X	X							
Social Support/Life Events Questionnaire	Shamgar & Leslau	181	X	X								
Social System Scale	Hirsch	84, 85, 89	X	X	X							
Survey for Parents of Children with Handicapping Conditions	Moore, Hamerlynck, Barsh, Spieker & Jones	139	X	X	X		X					
The Adaptive Potential for Pregnancy Scale (TAPPS)	Nuckolls	147, 148, 149	X	X	X							
Traditional Social Support Index	Holahan & Moos	91, 93	X	X	X							
Work Environment Scale	Moos & Insel	143			X		X	X				
Work Relationships Index	Holahan & Moos	93			X		X	X				X

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE SCALES

Definition

The extent to which measurement scales yield the same information across measurement occasions establishes the reliability of a scale. The extent to which measurement scales assess what they purport to measure and relate to other criterion measures establishes the validity of a scale. Different types of reliability (test-retest, alternate-forms, internal consistency, observer, etc.) and validity (content, criterion-related, construct, etc.) establish a scale's use for a particular purpose.

Dean and Lin (1977), in their review of the stress-buffering role of social support, noted that though considerable evidence indicates that support mediates well-being and coping, "the development of reliable and valid measures of social support remains a priority task . . . . A thorough search in the social and psychological inventories of scales has failed to uncover any measures of social support with either known and/or acceptable properties of reliability and validity" (pp. 408-409). Some advances have been made since Dean and Lin made this statement, but considerable work remains to fully establish the reliability and validity of social support scales.

Measures of stress and well-being fare much better with regard to reliability and validity (see especially Diener, 1984; Wilson, 1967), though the number of scales with established psychometric properties is small relative to the number available. A scale that has not been subjected to the rigors of reliability and validity testing must be considered inadequate or marginal for clinical or research use. (A detailed discussion of reliability and validity is beyond the scope of this monograph. For detailed accounts of the psychometric properties of tests, see American Psychological Association, 1974; Anastasi, 1982; Nunnally, 1967.)

Table 2 shows scales listed in Table 1 for which reliability and validity data could be discerned. The manuals or manuscripts which describe the scales were the primary sources of data; published and unpublished reports were secondary sources. No attempt was made to perform a comprehensive review of the literature to secure additional references, nor was data requested which is available from the authors of the scales. Therefore, the data in Table 2 must be considered incomplete, though the information is representative of the state-of-the-art with regard to established reliability and validity. Overall, 21 of the 99 scales in Table 1 have reliability data, and 22 scales have some type of validity data.

Reliability

Four types of reliability data were found for the scales: internal consistency, short-term test-retest reliability, long-term test-retest reliability, and alternate-forms reliability. Eighteen of the scales have undergone some type of analysis for internal consistency; most showed a moderate to substantial internal consistency. Ten scales have data indicat-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ing the extent to which test-retest correlations show adequate stability in behavior over short periods of time. For those scales, the r_s range (.44 to .99) indicates moderate to substantial stability in behavior. Only two scales have data which indicate long-term stability, and only two scales have data which indicate alternate-forms reliability. Coefficients show moderate (r = .47) to substantial (r = .84) long-term stability and high (r_s = .91 - .96) alternate-forms reliability. Overall, the data concerning reliability of the scales are quite adequate and acceptable.

Validity

Thirteen of the scales were factor analyzed to discern the number of dimensions of behavior the instruments measure. Multiple factor solutions were obtained for all analyses. Findings indicate that the various scales measure different aspects of the same behavior construct. Eighteen of the scales were assessed with regard to their relationship to some criterion measure. Correlational analyses between the predictor and criterion measures, or comparisons between groups differing along some dimension which the predictor variable is assumed to affect, were used to determine criterion validity. The r_s for the correlational analyses indicate substantial variability among scales in terms of predicting criterion behavior. All of the comparisons between groups showed significant differences in the expected direction. The criterion validity data indicate that certain scales are better than others in terms of their ability to differentiate between persons differing in the behavior for which the scales are designed to discriminate. Consequently, care should be taken when selecting scales that are to be used as measures for determining the effects on the outcomes of interest.

Table 2

Reliability and Validity of the Scales

Scales	References (see page 9)	Reliability				Validity	
		Internal Consistency	Short-Term Test-Retest	Long-Term Test-Retest	Alternate Forms	Factor Structure (# of Dimensions)	Criterion
Adolescent-Family Inventory of Life Events and Changes	124	r_s = .67 – .89	r_s = .69 – .90			6	r_s = .13 and .16 with Health Locus-of-Control (Wallston, Wallston, & DeVellis, 1978)
Affect Intensity Measure	39, 107, 194						Diener (1984) reported moderate to high correlation with Mood Survey (Underwood & Froming, 1980)
Affectometer	4, 10, 39, 102						r = .73 with Bradburn Affect Balance (Bradburn, 1969) r = .63 with Delighted-Terrible Scale (Andrews & Withey, 1976)
Coping-Help Inventory for Parents	121, 122, 141	r_s = .71 – .79				3	r_s = .00 – .36 with Family Environment Scale (Moos, 1974)
Daily Interaction Rating Form	80, 81, 85						r = .53 with Social Systems Scale (Hirsch, 1979)
Family APGAR	38, 160, 183, 184	r_s = .24 – .67 r = .93					r = .80 with Family Functioning Index (Pless & Satterwhite, 1973)
Family Adaptation and Cohesion Evaluation Scales	151, 152, 153, 154, 171	r_s = .80 – .91	r_s = .80 – .84			4	
Family Coping Inventory	119	r_s = .71 – .86				3–5	t_s = 2.01 – 4.58 ($p < .05$) between the Maintaining Family Integrity; Developing Interpersonal Relationships and Social Support; Managing Psychological Tension and Strain; Acceptance of Lifestyle and Optimism; Developing Self Reliance and Self Esteem; and Balanced Coping Strategy subscales for distressed vs. nondistressed wives
Family Environment Scale	141, 144, 162	r_s = .64 – .79 r = .72	r_s = .68 – .86 r_s = .80 – .90		r = .96	10	
Family Inventory of Life Events and Changes	125, 141					9	r_s = .14 – .41 between intrafamily strains and Family Environment Scale (Moos, 1974) r_s = .06 – .24 between total scale scores and Family Environment Scale (Moos, 1974)

Family Inventory of Resources for Management	120, 141	$r = .89$ $r_s = .44 - .85$				6	$r_s = .02 - .46$ with Family Environment Scale (Moos, 1974)
Family Relationships Index	92	$r = .89$					
Family Support Scale	43, 96	$r_s = .75 - .85$	$r = .91$	$r = .47$		6	$r_s = .18 - .21$ with Questionnaire on Resources and Stress: Poor Health and Mood, Excess Time Demands, Lack of Family Integration, and Limits of Family Opportunity subscales (Holroyd, 1973)
Family System Rating Scales	112	$r_s = .17 - .82$					$r_s = .30 - .90$ with Global Family Health-Pathology Scale (Lewis, et al., 1976)
Happiness Measures	10, 39, 60, 108		$r_s = .67 - .86$				Diener (1984) reported high to substantial correlation with Affect Balance Scale (Bradburn, 1969)
Impact on Family Scale	186, 187	$r_s = .60 - .88$				4	
Instrumental-Expressive Support Scale	113, 130					5	$r = .55$ with Medalie Goldbourt Scale (Medalie & Goldbourt, 1976)
Interview Schedule for Social Interaction	32	$r_s = .50 - .69$				3	
Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors	5, 6, 7, 172 188, 190	$r = .94$	$r = .88$ $r_s = .44 - .91$			4	$r_s = .32 - .42$ with Arizona Social Support Interview Schedule (Barrera, 1980)
Marital Adjustment Scale	117	$r_s = .84 - .90$					$r = .47$ with independent measure of adjustment $t = 17.5$ ($p < .01$) between adjusted vs. maladjusted groups
Marital Coping Resources Questionnaire	137, 138	$r = .77$	$r = .69$				
Parent Role Scale	36, 70, 71, 179, 193		$r_s = .63 - .96$				
Parent as Educator Interview	176, 178	$r_s = .88 - .90$		$r = .84$	$r = .91$		$r_s = .44 - .72$ with teacher ratings of child's intelligence
Perceived Social Support	163	$r = .90$	$r = .83$				
Questionnaire on Resources and Stress: Short-Form	8, 67					4	$r_s = .01 - .67$ with Beck Depression Inventory (Beck, 1961)
Social Relationship Scale	127, 128		$r_s = .62 - .99$ $r_s = .54 - .94$				$t_s = 2.71 - 3.84$ between parents and therapists
Work Relationships Index	93	$r = .88$					

REFERENCES

Below are complete citations for all the measurement scales and reports cited in the matrices and all research referred to in the narrative sections of this paper.

1. Abidin, R. R. (1983). Parenting Stress Index. Charlottesville, Virginia: Pediatric Psychology Press.

2. American Psychological Association (1974). Standards for Educational and Psychological Tests. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

3. Anastasi, A. (1982). Psychological Testing (5th ed.). New York City: MacMillan.

4. Andrews, F. M., & Withey, S. B. (1976). Delighted-Terrible Scale. In F. Andrews & S. Withey, Social Indicators of Well-Being: America's Perceptions of Life Quality. New York City: Plenum Press.

5. Barrera, Jr., M. (1980). A Network Approach to the Study of Social Support. Paper presented at the meeting of the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association, Tucson, Arizona.

6. Barrera, M., & Ainlay, S. (1983). Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors. In M. Barrera & S. Ainlay, The Structure of Social Support: A Conceptual and Empirical Analysis. Journal of Community Psychology, 11, 133-143.

7. Barrera, M., Sandler, I., & Ramsay, T. (1981). Preliminary Development of a Scale of Social Support: Studies on College Students. American Journal of Community Psychology, 9, 435-447.

8. Beck, A. T. (1961). Beck Depression Inventory. In A. T. Beck, C. H. Ward, M. Mendelson, J. Mock, & J. Erbaugh, An Inventory for Measuring Depression. Archives of General Psychiatry, 4, 561-571.

9. Bott, E. (1971). Family and Social Networks. London: Tavistock Publications.

10. Bradburn, N. M. (1969). The Structure of Psychological Well-Being. Chicago: Aldine.

11. Bradburn, N. M., & Caplovitz, D. (1965). Psychological Well-Being Index. In N. Bradburn & D. Caplovitz, Reports on Happiness (pp. 146, 177). Chicago: Aldine.

12. Brim, J. (1974). Social Network Correlates of Avowed Happiness. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, 158, 432-439.

13. Bristol, M. (1979). The Definition Scale: An Assessment of Parental Positive and Negative Beliefs About Handicapped Children. Unpublished instrument, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

14. Bristol, M. (1983). Carolina Parent Support Scale. Unpublished instrument, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

15. Bronfenbrenner, U. (1974). Developmental Research, Public Policy, and the Ecology of Childhood. Child Development, 45, 1-5.

16. Bronfenbrenner, U. (1977). Toward an Experimental Ecology of Human Development. American Psychologist, 32, 513-531.

17. Bronfenbrenner, U. (1978). Family Interview Scale. Unpublished paper, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

18. Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). The Ecology of Human Development: Experiments by Nature and Design. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

19. Bronfenbrenner, U., Augan, A., & Henderson, C. (1977). An Analysis of Family Stresses and Support. Unpublished paper, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

20. Campbell, A., Converse, P. E., & Rodgers, W. L. (1976). The Quality of American Life. New York City: Russell Sage Foundation.

21. Caplan, G. (1974). Support Systems and Community Mental Health. New York City: Behavioral Publications.

22. Caplan, G. (1976). The Family as Support System. In G. Caplan & M. Kililea (Eds.), Support Systems and Mutual Help. New York City: Grune and Stratton.

23. Carveth, W. B., & Gottlieb, B. H. (1979a). Behavior Stress Index. In W. B. Carveth & B. H. Gottlieb (Eds.), The Measurement of Social Support and Its Relation to Stress. Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science, 11, 179-188.

24. Carveth, W. B., & Gottlieb, B. H. (1979b). Social Support Rating Scales. In W. B. Carveth & B. H. Gottlieb (Eds.), The Measurement of Social Support and Its Relation to Stress. Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science, 11, 179-188.

25. Causby, V. (1984). Parental Interactions with Handicapped Children: Effects of Role Management and Social Support. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

26. Cochran, M., & Brassard, J. (1979). Child Development and Personal Social Networks. Child Development, 50, 601-616.

27. Cochran, M., & Bronfenbrenner, U. (1978). Child Rearing, Parenthood, and the Place of Work. In C. Kerr & J. Rosow (Eds.), Work in America: The Decade Ahead. Scarsdale, New York: Work in America Institute.

28. Cohen, C., & Sokolovsky, J. (1978). Schizophrenia and Social Networks: Ex-Patients in the Inner City. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 4, 546-559.

29. Cohen, L., McGowan, J., Fooskas, S., & Rose, S. (1984). Positive Life Events and Social Support and the Relationship Between Life Stress and Psychological Disorder. American Journal of Community Psychology, 12, 567-587.

30. Cohen, S., & Hoberman, H. (1983). Interpersonal Support Evaluation List. In S. Cohen & H. Hoberman, Positive Events and Social Supports as Buffers of Life Change Stress. Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 13, 99-125.

31. Cohler, B. J., Weiss, J. L., & Grunebaum, H. U. (1970). The Maternal Attitude Scale (preliminary manual). Unpublished manuscript, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

32. Crnic, K. A., Greenberg, M. T., Ragozin, A. S., Robinson, N. M., & Basham, R. B. (1983a). Effects of Stress and Social Support on Mothers of Premature and Full-Term Infants. Child Development, 54, 209-217.

33. Crnic, K. A., Greenberg, M. T., Ragozin, A. S., Robinson, N. M., & Basham, R. B. (1983b). Social Support Measure. In K. A. Crnic et al., Effects of Stress and Social Support on Mothers and Premature and Full-Term Infants. Child Development, 54, 209-217.

34. Crnic, K. A., Ragozin, A. S., Greenberg, M. T., & Robinson, N. M. (1981). Inventory of Parent's Experiences. Unpublished rating scales, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle.

35. Crockenberg, S. (1981). Infant Irritability, Mother Responsiveness and Social Influences on the Security of Infant-Mother Attachment. Child Development, 54, 209-217.

36. Cross, A. (1980). Parental Characteristics of Family Adaptation to a Handicapped Child. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

37. Dean, A., & Lin, N. (1977). Stress-Buffering Role of Social Support. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 165, 403-417.

38. DelVecchio-Good, M., Smilkstein, G., Good, B., Shaffer, T., & Arons, T. (1979). The Family APGAR Index: A Study of Construct Validity. Journal of Family Practice, 8, 577-582.

39. Diener, E. (1984). Subjective Well-Being. Psychological Bulletin, 95, 542-575.

40. Diener, E., Emmons, R., Larsen, R., & Griffin, S. (1983). The Satisfaction with Life Scale. Manuscript submitted for publication, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

41. Dunst, C. J. (1982, November). Social Support, Early Intervention, and Institutional Avoidance. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Southeastern Association on Mental Deficiency, Louisville, Kentucky.

42. Dunst, C. J. (1983). Child Expectation Scale. Unpublished questionnaire, Family, Infant and Preschool Program, Western Carolina Center, Morganton, North Carolina. (Adaptation of the Parental Expectation Scale--see Schaefer & Edgerton, 1977)

43. Dunst, C. J., Jenkins, V., & Trivette, C. M. (1984). Family Support Scale: Reliability and Validity. Journal of Individual, Family, and Community Wellness, 1(4), 45-52.

44. Dunst, C. J., McWilliam, R. A., Trivette, C. M., & Galant, K. (in preparation). Toward Experimental Evaluation of Family-Level Interventions: Experiences from the Family, Infant, and Preschool Program. In H. Weiss & F. Jacobs (Eds.), Evaluating Family Programs.

45. Dunst, C. J., & Trivette, C. (1982, May). An Ecological Social Support Approach to Early Intervention. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Behavior Analysis, Milwaukee.

46. Dunst, C. J., & Trivette, C. M. (1984, August). Differential Influences of Social Support on Mentally Retarded Children and Their Families. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

47. Dunst, C. J., & Trivette, C. M. (in preparation). Social Support and Parental Expectations. Paper in preparation.

48. Dunst, C. J., Trivette, C. M., & Cross, A. (in press-a). Mediating Influences of Social Support: Personal, Family, and Child Outcomes. American Journal of Mental Deficiency.

49. Dunst, C. J., Trivette, C., & Cross, A. (in press-b). Roles and Support Networks of Mothers of Handicapped Children. In R. Fewell & P. Vadasy (Eds.), Families of Handicapped Children: Needs and Supports Across the Life Span. Austin, Texas: PRO-ED.

50. Dunst, C. J., Trivette, C. M. & Cross, A. (in press-c). Social Support Networks of Appalachian and Non-Appalachian Families. In S. Keefe (Ed.), Mental Health in Appalachia. Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky Press.

51. Dunst, C. J., & Vance, S. (1983a). Life Satisfaction Scale. Unpublished rating scale, Western Carolina Center, Morganton, North Carolina.

52. Dunst, C. J., & Vance, S. (1983b). Pregnancy Support Scale. Unpublished rating scale, Western Carolina Center, Morganton, North Carolina.

53. Dupuy, H. J. (1984). The Research Edition of the General Psychological Well-Being Schedule. In E. Diener, Subjective Well-Being, Psychological Bulletin, 95, 542-575.

54. Embry, L. (1980). Family Support for Handicapped Preschool Children At Risk for Abuse. New Directions for Exceptional Children, 4, 29-58.

55. Fewell, R., Belmonte, J., & Ahlersmeyer, D. (1984). Questionnaire on Family Support Systems. Unpublished scale, Child Development and Mental Retardation Center, University of Washington, Seattle.

56. Fewell, R., Meyer, D., & Schell, G. (1981). Parent Needs Inventory. Unpublished scale, College of Education, Child Development and Mental Retardation Center, University of Washington, Seattle.

57. Fewell, R., Meyer, D., Vadasy, P., & Greenberg, M. (1982). Parent Role Scale: Revised. Unpublished rating scales, College of Education, Child Development and Mental Retardation Center, University of Washington, Seattle.

58. Field, T. (1979). Maternal Developmental Expectations/Childbearing Attitudes. In T. Field, A. Sostek, S. Goldberg, & H. H. Shuman (Eds.), Infants Born At Risk. New York City: Spectrum.

59. Field, T., Widmayer, S., Greenberg, R., & Stroller, S. (1985). Home- and Center-Based Intervention for Teenage Mothers and Their Offspring. In S. Harel & N. Anastasiow (Eds.), The At-Risk Infant. Baltimore: Paul H. Brooks.

60. Fordyce, M. W. (1977). The Happiness Measures: A Sixty-Second Index of Emotional Well-Being and Mental Health. Unpublished manuscript, Edison Community College, Fort Meyers, Florida.

61. Fotheringham, J. B. (1972). Family Educational Atmosphere Survey Instrument. Unpublished interview scale, North York General Hospital, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada.

62. Fotheringham, J. B. (1974). Handicapped Children and Handicapped Families. International Review of Education, 20, 355-373.

63. Fotheringham, J. B. (1977). Family Functioning Scale. Unpublished interview scale, North York General Hospital, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada.

64. Fotheringham, J. B., & Creal, D. (1980). Family Socioeconomic and Educational-Emotional Characteristics as Predictors of School Achievement. Journal of Educational Research, 73, 311-317.

65. Fotheringham, J. B., Skelton, M., & Hoddinot, B. A. (1972). Effects on the Family of the Presence of a Mentally Retarded Child. Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal, 17, 283-290.

66. Friedrich, W. N., & Friedrich, W. L. (1981). Psychosocial Assets of Parents of Handicapped and Nonhandicapped Children. American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 85, 551-553.

67. Friedrich, W. N., Greenberg, M. T. & Crnic, K. (1983). A Short-Form of the Questionnaire on Resources and Stress. American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 88, 41-48.

68. Froland, C., Brodsky, G., Olson, M., & Stewart, L. (1979). Social Support and Adjustment. Community Mental Health Journal, 15, 32-93.

69. Furuno, S., O'Reilly, K., & Ahern, F. (1985). Transdisciplinary Teamwork with Parents of Premature Infants. In S. Harel & N. Anastasiow (Eds.), The At-Risk Infant. Baltimore: Paul H. Brooks.

70. Gallagher, J. J., Cross, A., & Scharfman, W. (1981a). Parent Role Scale. Unpublished instrument, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

71. Gallagher, J. J., Cross, A., & Scharfman, W. (1981b). Parental Adaptations to a Young Handicapped Child: The Father's Roles. Journal of the Division for Early Childhood, 3, 3-14.

72. Giovanni, J., & Billingsley, A. (1970). Child Neglect Among the Poor: A Study of Parental Adequacy in Families of Three Ethnic Groups. Child Welfare, 49, 196-204.

73. Gore, S. (1978). The Effects of Social Support in Moderating the Health Consequences of Unemployment. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 10, 157-165.

74. Greenberg, M. T. (1980). Questionnaire on Resources and Stress: Revised. Unpublished questionnaire, Child Development and Mental Retardation Center, University of Washington, Seattle.

75. Greenberg, M. T., Vadasy, P., & Meyer, D. (1982). Questionnaire on Resources and Stress for Siblings. Unpublished questionnaire, Child Development and Mental Retardation Center, University of Washington, Seattle.

76. Gurin, G. (1960). Index of Psychiatric Symptoms. In G. Gurin, J. Veroff, & S. Feld (Eds.), Americans View Their Mental Health. New York City: Basic Books.

77. Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S. (1960). Gurin Scale. In G. Gurin, J. Veroff, & S. Feld, Americans View Their Mental Health. New York City: Basic Books.

78. Hetherington, E., Cox, M., & Cox, R. (1976). Divorced Fathers. Family Coordinators, 25, 427-428.

79. Hetherington, E., Cox, M., & Cox, R. (1978). The Aftermath of Divorce. In J. Stevens & M. Mathews (Eds.), Mother-Child, Father-Child Relations. Washington, D. C.: National Association for the Education of Young Children.

80. Hirsch, B. (1979a). Daily Interaction Rating Form. Unpublished scale, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

81. Hirsch, B. (1979b). Psychological Dimensions of Social Networks: A Multimethod Analysis. American Journal of Community Psychology, 7, 263-278.

82. Hirsch, B. (1979c). Social Network List. Unpublished scale, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

83. Hirsch, B. (1979d). Social Network Rating Scale. Unpublished scale, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

84. Hirsch, B. (1979e). Social System Scale. Unpublished scale, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

85. Hirsch, B. (1980). Natural Support Systems and Coping with Major Life Changes. American Journal of Community Psychology, 8, 159-172.

86. Hobbs, D. (1965). Parenthood as Crisis: A Third Study. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 27, 367-372.

87. Hobbs, N. (1966). Helping Disturbed Children: Psychological and Ecological Strategies. American Psychologist, 21, 1105-1115.

88. Hobbs, N. (1975). The Futures of Children. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

89. Hobfoll, S., & Walfisch, S. (1984). Coping with a Threat to Life: A Longitudinal Study of Self-Concept, Social Support, and Psychological Distress. American Journal of Community Psychology, 12, 87-100.

90. Holahan, C. J. (1977). Social Ecology. In I. Iscoe, B. Bloom, & C. Spielberger (Eds.), Community Psychology in Transition. New York City: Wiley.

91. Holahan, C. J., & Moos, R. H. (1980). Traditional Social Support Index. Unpublished scale, Social Ecology Laboratory, Stanford University, School of Medicine, Stanford, California.

92. Holahan, C. J., & Moos, R. H. (1981a). Family Relationships Index. In C. J. Holahan & R. H. Moos, Social Support and Psychological Distress: A Longitudinal Analysis, Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 90, 365-370.

93. Holahan, C. J., & Moos, R. H. (1981b). Work Relationships Index. Unpublished scale, Social Ecology Laboratory, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

94. Holmes, T., & Rahe, R. (1967). The Social Readjustment Rating Scale. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 11, 213-218.

95. Holmes, T., & Rahe, R. (1981). Schedule of Recent Experiences. Unpublished paper, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle. (Available from R. Rahe, Department of the Navy, Naval Health Research Center, P. O. Box 85122, San Diego 92138)

96. Holroyd, J. (1973). Questionnaire on Resources and Stress. Unpublished instrument, Center for the Health Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles.

97. Holroyd, J. (1974). The Questionnaire on Resources and Stress: An Instrument to Measure Family Responses to a Handicapped Family Member. Journal of Community Psychology, 2, 92-94.

98. Holroyd, J., & Guthrie, D. (1979). Stress in Families of Children with Neuromuscular Disease. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 35, 734-739.

99. Holroyd, J., & McArthur, D. (1976). Mental Retardation and Stress on the Parents: A Contrast Between Down's Syndrome and Childhood Autism. American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 80, 431-436.

100. Jacobs, P., & Munz, D. (1968). Perceived Stress Index. In P. Jacobs & D. Munz, An Index for Measuring Perceived Stress in a College Population. Journal of Psychology, 70, 9-19.

101. Janis, I. (1975). Effectiveness of Social Support for Stressful Decisions. In M. Deutsch & H. Hornstein (Eds.), Applying Social Psychology. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum.

102. Kammann, R., & Flett, R. (1983). Affectometer: A Scale to Measure Current Levels of General Happiness. Australian Journal of Psychology, 35, 257-265.

103. Kaplan, B. H. (1975). Social Network Scale. In B. H. Kaplan & J. C. Cassell (Eds.), Family and Health: An Epidemiological Approach. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina.

104. Kisch, A., Kovner, J., Harris, L., & Kline, G. (1969). A New Proxy Measure for Health Status. Health Services Research, 4, 223-230.

105. Langer, T. (1959). A Twenty-Two Item Screening Score of Psychiatric Symptoms Indicating Impairment. Journal of Health and Human Behavior, 1, 269-276.

106. LaRocco, J., House, J., & French, J. (1980). Social Support, Occupational Stress, and Health. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 21, 202-218.

107. Larsen, R. J. (1983). Manual for the Affect Intensity Measure. Unpublished manuscript, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

108. Larsen, R. J., Diener, E., & Emmons, R. A. (1983). An Evaluation of Subjective Well-Being Measures. Manuscript submitted for publication, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

109. Leet, H., & Dunst, C. J. (1984). Family Resource Scale. Unpublished scale, Family, Infant, and Preschool Program, Western Carolina Center, Morganton, North Carolina.

110. LeMasters, E. (1957). Parenthood as Crisis. Marriage and Family Living, 19, 352-355.

111. Leutz, W. (1976). The Informal Community Caregiver: A Link Between the Health Care System and Local Residents. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 46, 678-688.

112. Lewis, J., Beavers, W. R., Gossett, J., Austin-Phillips, V. (1976). Family System Rating Scales. In J. Lewis et al., No Single Thread: Psychological Health in Family Systems. New York City: Brunner/Mazel.

113. Lin, N., Dean, A., & Ensel, W. M. (1981). Instrumental-Expressive Support Scale. In N. Lin et al., Social Support Scales: A Methodology Note. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 7, 73-89.

114. Lindemann, E. (1944). Symptomatology and Management of Acute Grief. American Journal of Psychiatry, 101, 141-148.

115. Litwak, E. (1960). The Use of Extended Family Groups in the Achievement of Social Goals. Social Problems, 7, 177-187.

116. Llamas, R., Pattison, E. M., & Hurd, G. (1981). Social Networks: A Link Between Psychiatric Epidemiology and Community Mental Health. International Journal of Family Therapy, 3, 180-192.

117. Locke, H., & Wallace, K. (1959). Short Marital-Adjustment and Prediction Tests: Their Reliability and Validity. Marriage and Family Living, 21, 251-255.

118. Lowenthal, M., & Havens, C. (1968). Interaction and Adaptation: Intimacy as a Critical Variable. American Sociological Review, 33, 20-30.

119. McCubbin, H., Bass, P., Wilson, L., & Dahl, B. (1981). Family Coping Inventory. In H. McCubbin & J. Patterson, Family Stress, Resources and Coping: Tools for Research Education and Clinical Intervention. St. Paul, Minnesota: Family Stress Project (290 McNeal Hall), University of Minnesota.

120. McCubbin, H., Comeau, J., & Harkins, J. (1981). Family Inventory of Resources for Management. In H. McCubbin & J. Patterson, Family Stress, Resources and Coping: Tools for Research Education and Clinical Intervention. St. Paul, Minnesota: Family Stress Project (290 McNeal Hall), University of Minnesota.

121. McCubbin, H., McCubbin, M., Nevin, R., & Cauble, E. (1979). Coping-Help Inventory for Parents. Unpublished rating scales, School of Family and Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

122. McCubbin, H., McCubbin M., Nevin, R., & Cauble, E. (1981). Coping-Help Inventory for Parents. In H. McCubbin & J. Patterson, Family Stress, Resources and Coping: Tools for Research Education and Clinical Intervention. St. Paul, Minnesota: Family Stress Project (290 McNeal Hall), University of Minnesota.

123. McCubbin, H., Olson, D., & Larsen, A. (1981). Family Crisis Oriented Personal Scales. In H. McCubbin & J. Patterson, Family Stress, Resources and Coping: Tools for Research Education and Clinical Intervention. St. Paul, Minnesota: Family Stress Project (290 McNeal Hall), University of Minnesota.

124. McCubbin, H., Patterson, J., & Wilson, L. (1981a). Adolescent-Family Inventory of Life Events and Changes. In H. McCubbin & J. Patterson, Family, Stress, Resources and Coping: Tools for Research, Education and Clinical Intervention. St. Paul: Family Stress Project (290 McNeal Hall), University of Minnesota.

125. McCubbin, H., Patterson, J., & Wilson, L. (1981b). Family Inventory of Life Events and Changes. In H. McCubbin & J. Patterson, Family Stress, Resources and Coping: Tools for Research Education and Clinical Intervention. St. Paul, Minnesota: Family Stress Project (290 McNeal Hall), University of Minnesota.

126. McDowell, J. (1981). Social Support and Stress among Parents and Diabetic Children. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, George Peabody College, Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

127. McFarlane, A. H. (1980). Social Relationship Scale. Unpublished instrument, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

128. McFarlane, A. H., Neale, K. A., Norman, G. R., Roy, R. G., & Streiner, D. L. (1981). Methodological Issues in Developing a Scale to Measure Social Support. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 7, 90-100.

129. McNair, D., Lorr, M., & Droppleman, L. (1971). Profile of Mood States. San Diego, California: Educational and Industrial Testing Service.

130. Medalie, J., & Goldbourt, U. (1976). Psychosocial and Other Risk Factors as Evidenced by a Multivariate Analysis of a Five-Year Incidence Study. The American Journal of Medicine, 60, 910-921.

131. Meyers, J., Lindenthal, J., & Pepper, M. (1975). Life Events, Social Integration, and Psychiatric Symptomology. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 16, 421-427.

132. Meyers, C. E., Mink, I., & Nihira, K. (1977a). "About Your Child" Questionnaire. Unpublished rating scales, Lanterman State Hospital Research Group, Pomona, California.

133. Meyers, C. E., Mink, I., & Nihira, K. (1977b). Home Quality Rating Scale. Unpublished instrument, Lanterman State Hospital Research Group, Pomona, California.

134. Miller, W. H. (1981). Family Stress Index. Unpublished instrument, Neuropsychiatric Institute, Parent Training Clinic, University of California, Los Angeles.

135. Mitchell, J. C. (Ed.) (1969). Social Networks and Urban Situations. Manchester, England: Manchester University Press.

136. Mitchell, R. E. & Trickett, E. J. (1980). Task Force Report: Social Networks as Mediators of Social Support: An Analysis of the Effects and Determinants of Social Networks. Community Mental Health Journal, 16, 27-43.

137. Monroe, S. (1983a). Marital Coping Resources Questionnaire. Unpublished scale, Department of Psychology, 4015 O'Hara Street, University of Pittsburgh.

138. Monroe, S. (1983b). Social Support and Disorder: Toward an Untangling of Cause and Effect. American Journal of Community Psychology, 11, 81-89.

139. Moore, J. A., Hamerlynck, L. A., Barsh, E. T., Spieker, S., & Jones, R. R. (1982). Survey for Parents of Children with Handicapping Conditions. In J. A. Moore et al., Extending Family Resources. Seattle: Children's Clinic and Preschool (1850 Boxers Ave., E.).

140. Moos, R. H. (1972). Assessment of the Psychological Environments of Community-Oriented Psychiatric Programs. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 79, 9-18.

141. Moos, R. H. (1974a). Family Environment Scale. Palo Alto, California: Consulting Psychologists Press.

142. Moos, R. H. (1974b). Group Environment Scale. Palo Alto, California: Consulting Psychologists Press.

143. Moos, R. H., & Insel, P. (1974). Work Environment Scale. Palo Alto, California: Consulting Psychologists Press.

144. Moos, R. H., & Moos, B. S. (1975). Families. In R. H. Moos (Ed.), Evaluating Correctional and Community Settings. New York City: Wiley.

145. Murrell, S. A., & Norris, F. H. (1984). Resources, Life Events, and Changes in Positive Affect and Depression in Older Adults. American Journal of Community Psychology, 12, 445-464.

146. Nihira, K., Meyers, C. E., & Mink, I. (1980). Home Environment, Family Adjustment, and the Development of Mentally Retarded Children. Applied Research in Mental Retardation, 1, 5-24.

147. Nuckolls, K. B. (1967). The Adaptive Potential for Pregnancy Scale (TAPPS). In K. B. Nuckolls, Psychosocial Assets, Life Crisis and the Prognosis of Pregnancy. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

148. Nuckolls, K. B. (1975). Life Crises and Psychosocial Assets: Some Clinical Implications. In B. F. Caplan & J. C. Cassell (Eds.), Family and Health: An Epidemiological Approach. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina.

149. Nuckolls, K. B., Cassell, J., & Kaplan, B. (1972). Psychosocial Assets, Life Crisis and the Prognosis of Pregnancy. American Journal of Epidemiology, 95, 431-441.

150. Nunnally, J. (1967). Psychometric Theory. New York City: McGraw Hill.

151. Olson, D. H., Portner, J., & Bell, R. (1982). Family Adaptation and Cohesion Evaluation Scales. Unpublished rating scales, School of Family and Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

152. Olson, D. H., Russell, C. S., & Sprenkle, D. H. (1979). Circumplex Model of Marital and Family Systems II: Empirical Studies and Clinical Application. In J. Vincent (Ed.), Advances in Family Intervention, Assessment and Theory. Greenwich, Connecticut: JAI Press.

153. Olson, D. H., Russell, C. S., & Sprenkle, D. H. (1980). Marital and Family Therapy: A Decade of Review. Journal of Marriage and Family, 42, 973-993.

154. Olson, D. H., Sprenkle, D. H., & Russell, C. S. (1979). Circumplex Model of Marital and Family Systems I: Cohesion and Adaptability Dimensions, Family Types, and Clinical Applications. Family Process, 18, 3-28.

155. Pascoe, J., Loda, F., Jeffries, V., & Earp, J. (1981). Maternal Social Support Index. In J. Pascoe et al., The Association Between Mothers' Social Support and Provision of Stimulation to Their Children. Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2, 15-59.

156. Pattison, E. M. (1975). Psychosocial Kinship Inventory. Unpublished instrument, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta.

157. Pattison, E. M., DeFrancisco, D., Wood, P., Frazier, H., & Crowder, J. (1975). A Psychosocial Kinship Model for Family Therapy. American Journal of Psychiatry, 132, 1246-1251.

158. Pattison, E. M., Llamas, R., & Hurd, G. (1979). Social Network Mediation of Anxiety. Psychiatric Annuals, 9, 56-67.

159. Philliber, S., & Graham, E. (1981). The Impact of Age of Mother on Mother-Child Interaction Patterns. Journal of Marriage and Family, 43, 109-115.

160. Pless, I. B., & Satterwhite, B. (1973). A Measure of Family Functioning and Its Application. Social Science and Medicine, 1, 613-621.

161. Pless, I. B., & Satterwhite, B. (1975). Family Function and Family Problems. In R. J. Haggarty, K. J. Roughman, & I. B. Pless (Eds.), Child Health and the Community. New York City: Wiley.

162. Potasznik, H., & Nelson, G. (1984). Stress and Social Support: The Burden Experienced by the Family of a Mentally Ill Person. American Journal of Community Psychology, 12, 589-607.

163. Procidano, M. E., & Heller, K. (1983). Perceived Social Support. In M. Procidano & K. Heller, Measures of Perceived Social Support from Friends and from Family: Three Validation Studies. American Journal of Community Psychology, 11, 1-24.

164. Ragozin, A. S., Basham, R., Crnic, K., Greenberg, M., & Robinson, N. (1982a). Satisfaction with Parenting Scale. Unpublished rating scales, Child Development and Mental Retardation Center, University of Washington, Seattle.

165. Ragozin, A. S., Basham, R., Crnic, K., Greenberg, M., & Robinson, N. (1982b). Effects of Maternal Age on Parenting Role. Developmental Psychology, 18, 627-634.

166. Rahe, R. (1975). Recent Life Changes Questionnaire. Unpublished instrument, Department of the Navy, Naval Health Research Center (P.O. Box 85122), San Diego, California.

167. Rahe, R. (1978). Life Change Measurement Clarification. Psychosomatic Medicine, 40, 95-97.

168. Rahe, R., McKean, J., & Arthur, R. (1967). A Longitudinal Study of Life Change and Illness Patterns. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 10, 355-366.

169. Reich, J. W. (1983). Quality of Life Scale. Unpublished scale, Department of Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe.

170. Reich, J. W., & Zautra, A. J. (1983). Demands and Desires in Daily Life: Some Influences on Well-Being. American Journal of Community Psychology, 11, 41-58.

171. Russell, C. S. (1980). A Methodological Study of Family Cohesion and Adaptability. Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 6, 459-470.

172. Sandler, I. N., & Barrera, M. (1984). Toward a Multimethod Approach to Assessing the Effects of Social Support. American Journal of Community Psychology, 12, 37-52.

173. Sarason, I., Johnson, J., & Siegel, J. (1978). Assessing the Impact of Life Changes: Development of the Life Experience Survey. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 46, 932-946.

174. Schaefer, E. S., & Edgerton, M. (1977). Parental Expectation Scale. Unpublished instrument, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

175. Schaefer, E. S., & Edgerton, M. (1978). Bipolar Traits Inventory. Unpublished rating scale, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

176. Schaefer, E. S., & Edgerton, M. (1979a) Parent as Educator Interview. Unpublished instrument, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

177. Schaefer, E. S., & Edgerton, M. (1979b). Social Assets Inventory. Unpublished paper, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

178. Schaefer, E. S., & Edgerton, M. (1981a). Parental Modernity in Child Rearing and Educational Attitudes and Beliefs. Paper presented at the biennial meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Boston. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED 202 605)

179. Schaefer, E. S., & Edgerton, M. (1981b). Role Division. Unpublished paper, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

180. Schaefer, E. S., & Edgerton, M. (1984). Family Responsibilities Inventory. Unpublished rating scale, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

181. Shamgar, L., & Leslau, A. (1975). Social Support/Life Events Questionnaire. In B. H. Kaplan & J. C. Cassell (Eds.), Family and Health: An Epidemiological Approach. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina.

182. Skinner, D. & McCubbin, H. (1981). Dual-Employed Coping Scales. In H. McCubbin & J. Patterson, Family Stress, Resources and Coping: Tools for Research, Education, and Clinical Intervention. St. Paul: Family Stress Project (290 McNeal Hall), University of Minnesota.

183. Smilkstein, G. (1975). The Family in Trouble: How to Tell. Journal of Family Practice, 6, 1231-1239.

184. Smilkstein, G. (1978). The Family APGAR: A Proposal for a Family Functioning Test. Journal of Family Practice, 6, 1231-1239.

185. Spielberger, C. D., Montuori, E. J., & Lushene, R. (1970). How-I-Feel Questionnaire. Palo Alto, California: Consulting Psychologists Press.

186. Stein, R., & Riessman, C. (1978). Impact on Family Scale. Unpublished questionnaire, Department of Pediatrics, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York.

187. Stein, R., & Riessman, C. (1980). The Development of the Impact-on-Family Scale: Preliminary Findings. Medical Care, 18, 465-472.

188. Stokes, J. P. (1983a). Predicting Satisfaction with Social Support from Social Network Structure. American Journal of Community Psychology, 11, 141-152.

189. Stokes, J. P. (1983b). Satisfaction with Social Network Scale. Unpublished scale, Department of Psychology, P.O. Box 4348, University of Illinois at Chicago.

190. Stokes, J. P., & Wilson, D. G. (1984). The Inventory of Socially Supportive Behaviors: Dimensionality, Prediction, and Gender Differences. American Journal of Community Psychology, 12, 53-70.

191. Tellegen, A. (1979). Differential Personality Questionnaire. Unpublished manuscript, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

192. Tolsdorf, C. (1976). Social Networks, Support and Coping: An Exploratory Study. Family Process, 15, 407-417.

193. Trivette, C. M. (1982). Study of Role Division and Stress in Families with Handicapped Children. Unpublished master's thesis, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina.

194. Underwood, B., & Froming, W. J. (1980). The Mood Survey: A Personality Measure of Happy and Sad Moods. Journal of Personality Assessment, 44, 404-414.

195. Wahler, R. G. (1979). Community Interaction Checklist. Unpublished scale, Child Behavior Institute, Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

196. Wahler, R. G. (1980). The Insular Mother: Her Problems in Parent-Child Treatment. Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 13, 207-219.

197. Wahler, R. G., Berland, R., Coe, T., & Leske, G. (1977). Social Systems Analysis: Implementing an Alternative Behavioral Model. In A. Rogers-Warren & S. Warren (Eds.), Ecological Perspectives in Behavior Analysis. Baltimore: University Park Press.

198. Wahler, R. G., Leske, G., & Rogers, E. (1979). The Insular Family: A Deviance Support System for Oppositional Children. In L. Hamerlynck (Ed.), Behavioral Systems for the Developmentally Disabled: I. School and Family Environments. New York City: Brunner/Mazel.

199. Walker, K., MacBride, A., & Vachon, M. (1977). Social Support Networks and the Crisis of Bereavement. Social Science and Medicine, 11, 35-42.

200. Weinraub, M., & Wolf, B. (1983). Effects of Stress and Support on Mother-Child Interactions in Single- and Two-Parent Families, Child Development, 54, 1297-1311.

201. Weiss, R. (1974). The Provisions of Social Relationships. In Z. Rubin (Ed.), Doing Unto Others. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

202. Wilson, W. (1967). Correlates of Avowed Happiness. Psychological Bulletin, 67, 294-306.

203. Zautra, A., Beier, E. G., & Cappel, L. (1977). Dimensions of Life in a Community. American Journal of Community Psychology, 5, 85-97.

204. Zung, W. K. (1965). Self-Rating Depression Scale. Archives of General Psychiatry, 12, 63-70.

TADS

The Technical Assistance Development System

A program of the Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill